

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864. NO. 1.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V.
TERMS:
Annual, in advance \$100
For six months, 50
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 10
Single Copies, 5
Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Published to Subscribers for a year; 64 for six months; 25 for three months; payable in advance.
AGENTS:
W. R. Burrows, Victoria
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco
F. Algar, 30 Cornhill, London

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with 110 passengers. The intelligence from Cariboo is no later than our last advice.

Mr. E. Russell, of the Bank of British Columbia, who left on the 1st November, informs us that for the next three months he considers the daily yield of gold will be from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

Williams Creek.
The PRINCE OF WALES is paying a small dividend; their weekly expenses are from \$2,000 to \$2,200.

The CAMBROO Co. were working but doing little more than covering expenses.

The DEAD BROKE Co. were paying at latest dates from \$400 to \$500 dividend.

The RABBIT Co. last dividend was \$300.

The ROBERT ROSE Co. which it is thought will be one of the best in the creek next season were stopped for want of water.

The TINKER Co. had worked out their best ground.

The MOPPATT Co. were making from 16 to 20 ounces per day.

The BEAVERBROOK Co. had stopped for the winter. They will sink a new shaft.

The NEW YORK Co. were getting into good pay.

The CALADONIA Co., GRIZZLY Co and NEVER SWEAT had partially tapped their shafts, and will work all winter.

The CARIBOO Co. were taking out from 25 to 35 ounces with good prospects of better success.

The AVONRA Co. were paying well. A report reached Mouth of Quenselle on the 4th, that they had stopped from an overflow of water.

The SAW MILL Co. on Conklin's Gulch were getting into good pay.

The ERIBSON Co. were in pretty good pay, but had heavy expenses to pay off.

The WAKE-UP-JACK Co. had stopped for the season.

The BARKER Co. had worked out their two lower shafts and were sinking a prospecting shaft in the upper ground.

The CANADIAN, DILLER, JESSIE PRINCE, and FOSTER CAMPBELL and all others above the Barker Co. were laid over.

The BID ROCK FLUME Co. will work all winter blasting and preparing for the Spring.

The FLOYD TUNNEL Co. in Stone's Gulch, were beginning to do well with good prospects ahead.

Lowhee.
The CHITRENDI Co. were working over some falls and not taking out so much gold as usual.

The SAGE MILLER Co. were prospecting the lower part of their ground.

(From the British Columbian.)
From Mr. H. J. Griffin, of the Toronto Mining Company, we have Cariboo advices to the 1st inst. The weather continued delightful—sunshiny and warm—more like May than November weather. Markets quite overstocked. Flour, 32c to 35c; bacon, 50c to 75c; butter, 1 1/2c; beef, 40c; mutton, 45c to 50c; rice, 45c to 50c; beans, 30c to 40c; sugar, 50c to 62 1/2c; tea, \$1 to \$1 25; coffee, \$1; syrup, 50c; potatoes, 20c to 25c; turnips, 10c to 20c; cabbage, 35c; onions, 50c; and 50c to 62 1/2c. Clothing, a shade above New Westminster prices. Cordwood, \$12; sawed lumber, 10 to 12 1/2c per foot; shales, 65 per 100; miners' wages, \$10 per day of 10 hours.

The population on Williams Creek is about 1500, about 700 to 800 of whom will probably winter there. Very little sickness on the Creek. The following claims are yielding largely:—Wake-up-Jack, Aurora, Cariboo, Caladonia. The following are paying small dividends:—Deadbrock, Moffat, Cameron, Last Chance. The following companies are running "prospect drifts":—Saw Mill, Raby, Prince of Wales. The following companies have been flooded out:—Adams, Elliot, Bruce, Hart, Peckin. The report of the Sawmill company striking dirt paying \$37 1/2 to the pan is fully confirmed; but they were driven out by "slam" (a sort of quicksand). This claim is believed to be immensely rich. They subsequently ran a new shaft striking the lead about 14 feet lower down. From Lightning there is nothing exciting with the exception of a rich strike in the hill by the "Ayrshire Lass" Co. This company have been taking out from 25

to 40 ozs. during the last three weeks. The gold is coarse, nuggets ranging from \$20 to \$50 each. The ground is all taken up on the Cañon to the town, a distance of about two miles. From Peterson creek, 8 miles west of Vanikie, the news is good. About a mile and a half of ground is taken up and five or six companies still at work. The yield is good.

Pin, the merchant whose mysterious disappearance was noted last week, was heard of on the way down. The cannelle mouth came off on the 30th ult., resulting in a large majority for Dr. Black. Mr. Mobsey's friends demanded a poll, which was appointed for the 7th inst. We understand that there is little doubt of Dr. Black's return. The bridge over the Cottonwood was completed on the 3d.

The GOVERNOR OF VANCOUVER.—The deputation from the Municipal Council waited upon His Excellency Governor Kennedy at 10 o'clock yesterday, and presented an address of welcome, a copy of which, together with the reply thereto, will be found elsewhere.

The deputation met with a most cordial reception, and were very favorably impressed by the sentiments enunciated by His Excellency, both in his more formal reply to the address, and during the conversation which ensued.

His Excellency touched upon the Union question, as well as several other leading political issues of the day, and his opinions indicated a clearness of intellect and a broadness of view which are only to be looked for in great and cultivated minds.

It is a gratifying and reassuring reflection that the several important intercolonial questions of the day are in the hands of two such able and liberal statesmen as the present Governors of these two colonies.

DEPARTURE.—His Excellency Governor Kennedy will, we understand, go over to Nanaimo to-day on the Fidelity, when His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the new Literary Institute in that enterprising and thriving town.

(From the North Pacific Times.)
AGROUND.—The steamer Fidelity started yesterday morning from Victoria for Nanaimo, but ran aground near the entrance of the south channel, where she remained when last seen. Captain Cooper is on board the Fidelity.

LOADS.—The barque Kinaird has nearly completed her loading, and Capt. Sigclair expects to get her away by next Thursday.

DOUBTLY UNRESTORED.—Mr. Cunningham was yesterday morning fined \$3 by the judge of the Supreme Court for sending a substitute to serve on a jury and permitting said substitute to answer to his (Mr. Cunningham's) name, and sit on the jury.

The judge soon after saw Mr. Cunningham speak through the window to one of the jurors (who were locked up at the time) and ordered him into the custody of a policeman. He was afterwards liberated and discharged with a severe reprimand.

DOUGLAS AND LILLOOET DISTRICT.—A number of Chinamen are reported to be making excellent wages on the Lillooet river, about seven miles above Douglas.

BALL AT YALE.—The ball given by Mr. Godfrey Delamarre at Yale on Thursday evening was a great success. Festivities were kept up till 5 a. m. on Friday, when after singing the National Anthem the guests departed well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Cassir, Mr. M. B. Romano's managing clerk at Lytton, was arrested on Wednesday evening, on the serious charge of embezzling between \$8000 and \$15,000, the property of his employer. The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows:—Mr. Cassir has been for some time in charge of the Lytton store, receiving and selling large quantities of goods; he recently went to Cariboo to collect large sums of money, stayed there about a month and was reported to be gambling heavily. Mr. Romano's book-keeper was sent to Lytton to meet him and take account of stock. Immediately on the arrival of the book-keeper Mr. Cassir left Lytton and on his arrival at Chinaman who was indebted to the Lytton house and had been absconded. Mr. Romano decided him back to Lytton to settle up his accounts, but Cassir privately engaged a canoe to start at 1 a. m. on Thursday. In the meantime Mr. Romano was acquainted with the large deficiency said to exist in his accounts, and had him arrested. He had but twenty-five dollars on him at the time of his arrest. He is now in jail at Yale awaiting an examination before the magistrate, and states that he can fully account for everything.

THE ASSIZES.
(NOVEMBER 10TH.)
Morey vs. Thompson.—The Attorney General for Plaintiff and Mr. Walker for Defendant. This was an action for breach of contract—damages \$114 1/4. Verdict for plaintiff for \$398 1/2.

Robertson vs. Webster.—Mr. Walker for Plaintiff, and Mr. Barnson for Defendant. This was an action to recover \$973, with interest, for building expenses during the erection of Millard's store on Columbia street. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$800.

These were the last cases on the calendar, and therefore conclude the Assizes.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.
To His Honor Mr. B. Borbie, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
The Grand Jury in compliance with your Honor's instructions and according to custom, beg to submit their report.

First we would call your Honor's attention to the total want of respect shown by the defendant, Court House, siber for grand jury, the witnesses, or jury. Very great inconvenience is incurred by all parties being jammed together in a small low room, with a canvas ceiling, in an old wooden building, without ventilation or the means of warming it.

The colony being now sufficiently advanced, we hope your Honor will recommend the erection, at an early day, of suitable buildings, adapted not only to necessities, but for the convenience of the Courts, and in keeping with the progress of the colony.

Much inconvenience is also left from the Land and Colonial offices not being in the County, where they are held in the old and insecure wooden buildings formerly used by the soldiers in connection with their camp—half a day is necessarily spent by any person who is required to transact any business there.

Great insecurity to property also exists from the want of a night police, paid by the Government and under the charge of the Magistrate, and we have to recommend the commencement of the formation of a police force by having at least two policemen appointed for the town.

We have also further to recommend that the labor of the chain gang be systematized, and that the hours of labor be extended equal to what it is usual for other people to work, and that reports be occasionally published of how many hours they have been employed during the month.

Submitting the above, we remain, Your Lordship's obedient Servants,
HENRY HOLBROOK,
Foreman for self and Grand Jury.
Court House,
New Westminster, B.C.,
November 8th, 1864.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR KENNEDY.
On Friday last, pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Council of New Westminster, William Clarkson, Esquire, President, and Councillors Dickinson and Armstrong presented the following address to Governor Kennedy:

To His Excellency Arthur Kennedy, Esq., Governor of Vancouver Island, &c., &c., &c.

We, the President and members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster, would desire cordially to welcome your Excellency to our city and colony and to receive you with that respect which is due to so distinguished a personage.

We also gladly embrace the present opportunity to assure your Excellency of our earnest wishes for your personal prosperity, and to ask that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to your family the sincerest gratification it affords us at being honored with their presence among us.

From the intimate relationship that exists between our colony and that over which your Excellency is called to preside, as twin sisters of the same great colonial family, we cannot but feel that our interests are in a measure identical, and that therefore we need not express our real sentiments when we desire the material prosperity of Vancouver Island.

We would also express the extreme gratification it affords us to witness the kindly feeling that exists between your Excellency and our esteemed representative of our beloved Sovereign.

With renewed assurances that when you return to your own Government your Excellency will carry with you our highest respect.

We are, &c., &c.,
W. M. CLARKSON,
President of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster.
R. DICKINSON,
W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Councillors.
New Westminster, Nov. 8th.

The Governor's Reply.
To the President and Members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster.
GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my very sincere thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me.

Your Governor's hospitality must satisfy the most unreasonable desire, and the pleasure Mr. Kennedy and myself have derived from it is greatly increased by the cordial welcome which you now offer us.

I fully concur in your opinion of the identity of interest existing between British Columbia and Vancouver Island and that if never should be forgotten that they equally form part of a great empire whose honor and prosperity it is the duty of all Britons to promote.

A cordial and kindly feeling between the respective Governors is necessary to this end, and I feel very sure that Governor Seymour and myself will alike feel it our duty to use our best efforts to mitigate the opposition of opinion and conciliate jarring interests, should such unhappily arise.

For my own part I have watched the progress of British Columbia with great interest, while I admire the self-reliance and unanimity with which you have struggled and overcome great difficulties.

My earnest hope is that you should continue in this honorable course, and I feel certain that under the administration of your able and energetic Governor, combined with your own loyalty and steadiness of purpose, British Columbia will, at no distant period, take a high rank among the Colonial possessions of our Gracious Queen.

FISHERIES IN THE EAST.
There is no part of the British American coast where the fishery cannot be prosecuted with success; at Labrador, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, on the eastern shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—at Prince Edward's Island, the Magdalen Islands, Anticosti, everywhere it is the same. Though these fisheries thus surround the British American coasts, they are extensively prosecuted by subjects of France and citizens of the United States. By Canada they are almost entirely neglected; a few years ago we had not a sail on these rich fishing grounds. It is worthy of note that Canada is the only one of the provinces that offers a bounty for the encouragement of the deep sea fisheries, and that she is the only province that does not pursue this branch of industry to any extent worth mentioning.

Distance has probably much to do with the anomalous state of things. Gaspé is the principal part of the province that borders directly on the fishery, and is for the most part unsettled.

France and the United States both pursue the policy of giving bounties to encourage these fisheries. France pays \$30,000 to \$40,000 francs a year, averaging about \$68 to each man engaged in the fishery. This is an expensive process, but it is alleged that it would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for the navy in any other way. In 1861 a French commission, appointed to inquire into the deep sea fisheries, said, in their report, "It is on fisheries that, at this day, repose all the most serious hopes of our maritime establishments," and it was added that "no other school can compare with this in preparing them so well, and in numbers so important, for the service of the navy." These bounties are also defended on the ground that the French pursue this fishery at a great disadvantage of distance, and would cost twice as much to train an equal number of men for

The members of the Hon. Legislative Council met yesterday at 3 p.m. Present, the hon. Chief Justice (President), the hon. Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, R. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

The hon. members of the House of Assembly having entered the Chamber, the hon. President requested them to be seated, and remarked that the two Houses had met for a conference on the baristers' bill at the expressed desire of the Speaker.

Mr. DeCosmos said that their House had desired the conference with this hon. House on the baristers' bill, as to the fees of admission of barristers and solicitors, come from whatever colony they may. The provision as it stood in the bill, sent up to this hon. House, had left to power or discretion in the hands of the chief justice to place any restriction on the admission of legal gentlemen from the colonies, except as to the provision for character.

Mr. Young said he had heard it hinted that colonial practitioners were to be subjected to six months' probation, which he considered would be a great hardship. The applicant might be a man of means and unable to wait that length of time.

Dr. Dickson said a barrister from England had applied to this Court for admission, and not being in possession of his papers, he was admitted on parole. Another gentleman from Canada was also admitted, and though he was generally considered as a competent to practice as any barrister in the colony, he had not been admitted, and would not be until this bill passed.

The Chief Justice read the form of declaration taken by barristers coming from England, which was simply that the applicant was a duly qualified barrister or solicitor in England, Ireland or Scotland, and was the person mentioned in the certificate.

Mr. DeCosmos said a future Chief Justice might not be so disposed, and the House of Assembly intended to leave no door open for doubt. The hon. Attorney General had intimated that his (Mr. DeCosmos's) attention had been called to the fact by a brother professional but such was not his own idea, but for himself and for his own ideas.

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that in order to reach some practical end by the conference, they should consider the first part of the bill. He would state that the House of Assembly, to a unit, were opposed to accepting the amended bill as it stood.

The hon. President said he could not see that the amendments gave the Chief Justice power to appoint any such board of examiners. There was no board of examiners for those coming from England, and there was no difference between them. The gentleman from the colonies had only to produce his certificates and apply for admission, and the Court would see that he had proper certificates.

Mr. DeCosmos enquired whether there was anything in the amendments to prevent the Chief Justice from appointing such a board? The hon. President replied that there was nothing to prevent it, but such a step was not required. The applicant only had to produce his certificate and admission followed as a matter of course.

admit him. These rights could only be amended or abridged by the same authority which gave them. Mr. DeCosmos's attention had been directed to this point by any of the members of the profession he would be happy to confer with them thereon.

The hon. Attorney General said there was no occasion at present for the exercise of any discretionary right, but it might arise, and it was not advisable to deprive the Court of every control. He would place all practitioners, English and Colonial, on the same footing; at present, for instance, there were no rules providing for the number of days of application.

Mr. Young said he had heard it hinted that colonial practitioners were to be subjected to six months' probation, which he considered would be a great hardship. The applicant might be a man of means and unable to wait that length of time.

Dr. Dickson said a barrister from England had applied to this Court for admission, and not being in possession of his papers, he was admitted on parole. Another gentleman from Canada was also admitted, and though he was generally considered as a competent to practice as any barrister in the colony, he had not been admitted, and would not be until this bill passed.

The Chief Justice read the form of declaration taken by barristers coming from England, which was simply that the applicant was a duly qualified barrister or solicitor in England, Ireland or Scotland, and was the person mentioned in the certificate.

Mr. DeCosmos said a future Chief Justice might not be so disposed, and the House of Assembly intended to leave no door open for doubt. The hon. Attorney General had intimated that his (Mr. DeCosmos's) attention had been called to the fact by a brother professional but such was not his own idea, but for himself and for his own ideas.

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that in order to reach some practical end by the conference, they should consider the first part of the bill. He would state that the House of Assembly, to a unit, were opposed to accepting the amended bill as it stood.

The hon. President said he could not see that the amendments gave the Chief Justice power to appoint any such board of examiners. There was no board of examiners for those coming from England, and there was no difference between them. The gentleman from the colonies had only to produce his certificates and apply for admission, and the Court would see that he had proper certificates.

Mr. DeCosmos enquired whether there was anything in the amendments to prevent the Chief Justice from appointing such a board? The hon. President replied that there was nothing to prevent it, but such a step was not required. The applicant only had to produce his certificate and admission followed as a matter of course.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was glad to meet the hon. gentlemen of the House of Assembly, and he was able to explain what he believed to be a misapprehension. He controverted the idea that any discretion was vested in the Chief Justice to bridge the rights given in the bill. Any man able to satisfy the court that he has been enrolled as a barrister or advocate in any colony could apply and the judge must

COMMITTEE ON HARBOR AFFAIRS WERE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

The Speaker said that the Crown Lands Commission was the order of the day. An adjournment having been proposed, the Speaker stated that the House would be under the necessity of meeting in the evenings, as there were several heavy bills to be gone through (hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos accordingly gave notice of a motion that the House meet for despatch of business on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, and for four evenings every week thereafter, at the same hour.

THE MINER'S LAMENT.

[BY A CARIBBOON.] 'Tis for years I have been a great rover, Fate has always been adverse to me, But I thought all my troubles were over When I bought up a claim on Lowee.

But, alas! my glad hopes were soon banished, My bright visions all ended in smoke, When I found my last dollar had vanished, And myself a poor devil "dead broke."

Yea 'tis all in the fortunes of mining; For that one loss I'll never complain; The sun cannot always be shining, It must and it will sometimes rain.

But when gloom continues the weather— When bad luck gives no chance of repair— One's heart can't be light as a feather, It must sink when weighed down by despair.

But what nonsense is this I am writing! Miner's hearts are as hard as a stone; They live here for weeks by sheer "skiting," And a little well managed "Jawbone" will not be until this bill passed.

The hon. Attorney General said that the Hon. Attorney General had intimated that his (Mr. DeCosmos's) attention had been called to the fact by a brother professional but such was not his own idea, but for himself and for his own ideas.

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that in order to reach some practical end by the conference, they should consider the first part of the bill. He would state that the House of Assembly, to a unit, were opposed to accepting the amended bill as it stood.

The hon. President said he could not see that the amendments gave the Chief Justice power to appoint any such board of examiners. There was no board of examiners for those coming from England, and there was no difference between them. The gentleman from the colonies had only to produce his certificates and apply for admission, and the Court would see that he had proper certificates.

Mr. DeCosmos enquired whether there was anything in the amendments to prevent the Chief Justice from appointing such a board? The hon. President replied that there was nothing to prevent it, but such a step was not required. The applicant only had to produce his certificate and admission followed as a matter of course.

Mr. DeCosmos said he was glad to meet the hon. gentlemen of the House of Assembly, and he was able to explain what he believed to be a misapprehension. He controverted the idea that any discretion was vested in the Chief Justice to bridge the rights given in the bill. Any man able to satisfy the court that he has been enrolled as a barrister or advocate in any colony could apply and the judge must

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGHS, &c.

ALL PAIN, FORTING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful SPECIFIC REMEDY AND ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c. discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medical Staff) the recipe of which is confided solely to DAVENPORT, 28, GREAT ST. BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicinal preparation of a palatable and agreeable nature, and is used in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. It is also used in cases of fever, ague, and other diseases.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES' Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

Essence of Sassafras, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of Clove, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of Nutmeg, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of Lemon, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of Orange, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of Rose, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. John's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Peter's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. Paul's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Andrew's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. George's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. Mark's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Luke's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. John's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. Peter's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Paul's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Andrew's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. George's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Mark's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Luke's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. John's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Peter's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Paul's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. Andrew's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. George's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Mark's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

Essence of St. Luke's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. John's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c. Essence of St. Peter's Wort, in quarts, pints, &c.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Later from Cariboo. The steamer Enterprise arrived on Tuesday evening from New Westminster.

200 passengers and Bernard's letter from Cariboo in charge of Deitz & N. The Express brought \$10,000 of treasure judging from the heavy packs of some miners there was a considerable amount of gold in private hands.

We are favored with the following letters from Cariboo, furnished by Capt. H. Williams Creek. The Saw Mill Co. who recently a rich prospect were not in full operation being troubled with too much water afraid to open their drift.

The Erickson Co. were improving prospects and were taking out about \$500 daily. The Atropa Co. continued to yield liberally, on the 31st they washed up 400 ounces. The CALDERONIA Co. were commenced take out gold.

The GRIZZLY Co. adjoining, were making preparations for working; the Bed rock having just tapped their shaft. They expect to work all winter. The NEVER SWEAT Co. were also commencing.

The CARIBOO Co. were doing well. The BALDHEAD Co. were about sinking new shaft for the spring. The RED ROCK FLOW Co. on Will Creek, had a number of horses and mules were being ground sluicing preparatory to blast the rock.

A better and more hopeful feeling manifesting itself on the creek. But had improved, and the conviction was gained that the prospect for the next season bright and encouraging. The water remained on the creek. Provisions plenty and moderate. Lowhee.

The CHITTENDEN Co. were still doing well; their weekly dividend was \$1000. The WASHBURN Co. were also obtaining a good dividend. Both of these claims pay better next year.

Miscellaneous. The weather in Cariboo was very very little snow had fallen up to our informant last. Bible, the man who was recently shot himself in a fit of delirium tremens had been drinking hard.

On the 29th a concert was given in the funds of the Reading Room. It well attended. The roads are in first rate condition the exception of a small portion at B. Pass. Capt. Harrison was the first to a horse over Wright's new and strengthened bridge at Cottonwood for the privilege the workmen, as is their required toll in the shape of "drinks for crowd."

The crops had been everywhere exceeding the average of last season. The wheat with grain and vegetables. On the Lynde side grain was so abundant that they hardly find a market for it all. Our manly learned that it is the intention of Flynn to erect a grist mill next year on side of Pavilion Mountain.

Applications for the Colonization Agency, was introduced to the Court by the hon. Attorney General, and handed in papers, after examining which his Honor Judge said all that remained for him to admit the applicant to practice in the Superior Court of this colony. The Registrar accordingly ordered to enter the name of Mr. Robertson on the Roll of practicing lawyers of British Columbia.

THE COURT OF ASSIZES.

Thos. Henderson, James Henry, and Thos. Wilson were arraigned this morning on an indictment charging them with piracy on the high seas on board the ship John Stephenson on her voyage from London to Vancouver Island.

The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Park instructed by Mr. Courtenay, watched the case on behalf of the prisoners. Capt. Westlake was examined at great length, the purport of his testimony being substantially similar to his deposition before the assizes at Vancouver.

Ma Park cross-examined this witness with the view of showing that their conduct was justifiable in consequence of the leakage of the vessel and badness of the provisions.

Mr. Maculloch was called in corroboration of the evidence of the master. No verdict had been returned by the jury up to the time we went to press.

COLUMBIA MIRROR.—The Rev. Samuel Gilson, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Rector of Gratwick, Staffordshire, late Archdeacon of Montreal, has been appointed Archdeacon of Vancouver, and sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of September. The Rev. J. A. Dooley, P.A., of the College, Cambridge (C.M.S.) and the Rev. P. Jones, Curate of St. Paul's, Southwark, have also sailed.

The Rev. W. Hooper, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, will sail shortly. The Rev. J. Postlethwaite, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, incumbent of Osmington, Yorkshire, has accepted the charge of an important missionary sphere in Columbia. Several candidates are preparing to enter upon the ministry in the same diocese. The following step has been taken towards a division of the see. At a meeting of the Colonial Bishops' Council, July 15, 1864, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, it was resolved "That the Council record their conviction of the importance of separating Vancouver's Island from the diocese of Columbia, and erecting it into a separate bishopric as soon as the necessary fund for its endowment can be provided."

The sites of the two colonies of Vancouver and Columbia is that of England and France combined.—London Times.

THE BENEFITS OF CORNWELL.—James W. Malone was charged by L. Mark yesterday in the Police Court with stealing half-a-dollar from the complainant's till. Mr. Courtney defended the accused, and strong evidence was produced in support of the circumstances under which the fifty cents found their way into the hands of the accused. Complainant was a sausage-maker, accused was in his employment, and had to use string to tie up the savory intestine. Said string was kept in one division of the till drawer in which the fifty cent piece accidentally found its way, and the accused was very properly placed the coin in its right place when the eagle-eyed complainant pounced upon him.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping any wire in the sale or disposal of Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Sheet Iron, or Galvanized Bands, in fraudulent imitation of the genuine manufacture, will be prosecuted.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON; WORKS—LIMEHURST AND BIRMINGHAM. In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz., in Crows, G. Crowns, Best Crowns, and G. Crowns.

CASTLE PATENT VENTILATING CORSET. Invaluable for the Bell Rung, Eggs, trian Rice, and Warm Climate. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Sewing Machine Dealers, and Wholesale, of Messrs. A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

THE TARGET.

12 PAPER SQUARE. Represents average shooting accuracy, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Wire Cartridges, &c., so long distances for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Leather" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 Calibres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's Deane's Trautner's, Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield, Whitworth as Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Frisbee's, and other Rifle Weapons.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft leaded Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Lane, London, W.C. Wholesale Only. my21yw

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they act as their operation; safe under any circumstances in the hands of persons of all ages; are mild in their benefits derived from their use.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. Wholesale and Retail, by all Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. "Orders to be made payable London Houses." de23 law

Dinnerford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, uniformly recommended by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNERFORD & CO., 72 New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. fe19yw

FRADULENT TRADE MARKS CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Flannel Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Name and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON; WORKS—LIMEHURST AND BIRMINGHAM. In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz., in Crows, G. Crowns, Best Crowns, and G. Crowns.

CASTLE PATENT VENTILATING CORSET. Invaluable for the Bell Rung, Eggs, trian Rice, and Warm Climate. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Sewing Machine Dealers, and Wholesale, of Messrs. A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

THE TARGET.

12 PAPER SQUARE. Represents average shooting accuracy, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun, Wire Cartridges, &c., so long distances for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Leather" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 Calibres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's Deane's Trautner's, Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield, Whitworth as Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Frisbee's, and other Rifle Weapons.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft leaded Lead. ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Lane, London, W.C. Wholesale Only. my21yw

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they act as their operation; safe under any circumstances in the hands of persons of all ages; are mild in their benefits derived from their use.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. Wholesale and Retail, by all Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. "Orders to be made payable London Houses." de23 law

Dinnerford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, uniformly recommended by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNERFORD & CO., 72 New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. fe19yw

FRADULENT TRADE MARKS CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Galvanized Flannel Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Name and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked.

TUPPER & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS, 61a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON; WORKS—LIMEHURST AND BIRMINGHAM. In addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz., in Crows, G. Crowns, Best Crowns, and G. Crowns.

CASTLE PATENT VENTILATING CORSET. Invaluable for the Bell Rung, Eggs, trian Rice, and Warm Climate. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Sewing Machine Dealers, and Wholesale, of Messrs. A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

A FIELD FOR THE ENTERPRISING.

To-day the oft-deferred question of the Crown Lands and the Civil List will come up for discussion in the House of Assembly. We have already endeavored to show the advisability of postponing the matter till a further session, when the members will be better able to decide upon it—when the Home Government's intention on the Hudson's Bay question will be made known, and when Governor Kennedy's Crown Lands statistics shall have been compiled. While awaiting these results, however, there are other duties devolving upon the Government and the people in connection with the waste lands of the colony which are of the greatest importance. By the combined action of the Executive and the inhabitants, in organizing a party of exploration, we have been made aware of the existence of gold in various parts of the Island, in sufficient quantity to pay for the working. The nearest of these auriferous localities has, as might have been expected, absorbed the attention of our population hitherto, to almost the exclusion of the more distant ones; but the recent influx of miners from Cariboo will tend to dissipate that exclusion. The amount of this influx may be estimated at fifteen hundred or two thousand men, the majority of whom are exceedingly desirous of obtaining something to do during the winter months. As a means of retaining these men amongst us, as well as to turn our newly-acquired knowledge of auriferous regions to a profitable account, it is desirable that some efforts should be made by the Executive and the inhabitants to encourage prospecting parties on the various rivers and streams, which, according to the reports of the exploring party, contain gold in paying quantities. We have it from Mr. Foley, that excellent prospects can be obtained on San Juan river, and from equally good authority, we learn that the country contiguous to Nootka Sound is also highly auriferous. The exploring party have got gold on a great many streams and rivers, but owing to the want of proper appliances, they were unable to prospect them with any degree of satisfaction. The expedition was, besides, too general in its object to do much towards discovering gold fields. Let us, now that we are aware that auriferous regions exist, make gold-seeking a specialty. Let us put the practical experience of our Cariboo miners to something more profitable than living in idleness in Victoria.

A few months ago a liberal proposition was made to provide free passages to Nootka Sound and back if desired, in order to afford an opportunity to the unemployed portion of our population to test the reputed richness of the streams in that locality. It was at a time, however, when the Indian difficulties along the west coast were creating some uneasiness, and the proposition was, we believe, in consequence not accepted. We have no doubt that similar propositions, if made at the present time, and not confined to one or even two localities, but embracing every point at which gold has been found, would be by many gladly received. Steps should be taken at once in the matter by the inhabitants who, we have no doubt would be warmly assisted by the Executive. Although the season of the year is not well adapted to prospecting many of the streams, yet, on the other hand, it affords the only opportunity of ascertaining the nature of those numerous "gulches" which throughout the want of water in the dry season are retained as "sealed books."

Whatever valuable minerals the colony possesses, and they are numerous, gold is the only article that is likely to draw an immediate immigration to our shores. So long, therefore, as we have such gratifying indications as recent circumstances have disclosed, every exertion should be made to place our golden resources on a tangible basis. We have a substantial reality in Sooke, it is true, but so far the extent of the diggings is not sufficient to employ over a few hundred men, and therefore totally inadequate to justify any mining immigration. Other and more extensive diggings will have to be opened up, and we firmly believe that all that is wanting is the men and the means to do it. Let proper prospecting parties be organized to test the various places at which gold has been found, and we shall shortly hear of the discovery of diggings rich enough to satisfy the majority of miners, and extensive enough to employ every man in the country.

In Lock.—A Baden letter mentions that Mademoiselle Keller, an actress of the Palais Royal Theatre of Paris, who had arrived in London, determined to try her luck at the gaming table, and was fortunate enough to find herself, at the expiration of three quarters of an hour, a winner of 37,000*l.* She does not appear to tempt the fickle goddess any further, and the same day started for Paris.

The punishment of docking, which formerly prevailed to some extent in the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been practically abolished. In that corps for several months past; but several incorrigible offenders have been punished by imprisonment, and others have been discharged with ignominy and drummed out of the barracks.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BLAKE.

George Blake, Sergeant of Police, appeared yesterday before the police magistrate under a warrant issued against him on information laid by Mr. Robert Bishop, charging him with receiving bribes from certain hotel keepers.

Mr. Cary appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Blake was sworn and confirmed the information laid by him.

Blake—Did you ever pay me any money?

Witness—No.

Blake—Did you ever see anyone else pay me money?

Witness—No.

Blake—Then how can you swear that I received money?

Witness—I have heard parties say so.

Blake—Who?

Witness—Well, I have heard Mr. Keenan and others say so.

John C. Keenan sworn and examined by Mr. Cary. I have known Mr. Blake since the year of '62, and have had conversation with him on several matters. I have asked him to look after my house and should anything occur to come and let me know.

Mr. Cary—Did you ever speak to him on the subject of gambling?

Ans.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Cary—Did you not answer a similar question the other day in Court?

Ans.—I did.

Mr. Cary—Why do you now decline?

Ans.—I am instructed by my Attorney that the Governor's Amnesty Proclamation does not apply to this case.

Mr. Cary here showed the proclamation to the witness.

Witness—I may state that the nature of my answer may be such as to criminate myself.

Mr. Cary read the proclamation and said the witness was entirely free from pains and penalties.

Witness—I am afraid if I answer the question that proceedings may be taken against me next.

Mr. Cary said the only course left for him was to apply to the Court to compel Mr. Keenan to answer the question.

Witness—I will answer it if Mr. Drake advises me to do so.

Robert B. Grizzell, sworn—I kept the upper part of the Bank Exchange in '62, and then became acquainted with the prisoner. I have had several conversations with him.

Mr. Cary—Have you ever spoken to him on the subject of gambling?

Witness—I decline to answer that question until I see Mr. Drake.

Mr. Cary, to the Bench—I think the witnesses had better see Mr. Drake, and if they then decline I shall press my application to the Court to compel them to answer my questions.

Blake—Have you any more witnesses Mr. Cary?

Mr. Cary—I decline to converse with you on the subject.

Blake—I am here to answer the charge and I want you to call your witnesses.

Mr. Cary—If you have any application to make make it to the Court.

Mr. Drake here entered the Court and consulted with the witness.

Mr. Keenan then stated that he was advised that the Crown could not prefer a charge against him under the proclamation, but any private individual could.

Mr. Cary—What! it declares that you have a free pardon from all charges.

Mr. Pemberton—I think a complaint would lie from any private person who chooses to make it, and if the witness refuse to say anything which may tend to criminate them, I do not see that I can compel them.

Mr. Keenan—Your Worship, I have no desire to involve myself deeper in the mud than I am already in the mire.

Mr. Cary contended that the witness should be compelled to give the required testimony, and urged that as evidence had been made use of against one of the police it should be available in this case.

Mr. Pemberton said he could not compel the witness to give evidence against their will.

Mr. Cary—Then I must put in Blake's own depositions.

Blake—But I won't have them put in.

Mr. Cary—Oh, indeed, but you can't help it.

Blake—Your Honor, the Crown Prosecutor told me in the witness box that I should not criminate myself by my evidence.

Mr. Cary—I can't help that, he had no right to say so.

Blake—You have no right to use my depositions against me. They are no account, Your Honor, they have no evidence except my depositions, and I ask to be discharged.

The depositions being in the Supreme Court, Mr. Cary said he would place Mr. Bishop in the box to swear to what was stated.

Blake—Did you caution me?

Mr. Bishop—No.

Blake—Then you had better sit down. Your Honor, I ask in justice to be discharged. I have to be over in the Supreme Court to give evidence at 2 o'clock.

The Court was adjourned for twenty minutes for the production of the depositions. After the lapse of nearly an hour the magistrate again took his seat, the Sheriff being in attendance in charge of the depositions.

Robt. Bishop, sworn, said he heard the depositions given by Blake.

Cross-examined by Blake—Are you retained in the case of Regina vs. Smith?

Ans.—No.

Ques.—Will you swear that what is stated in the depositions is true?

Ans.—No; I cannot. I believe that a good deal is untrue.

Ques.—Then how can you give evidence against me?

Ans.—I have never of my own knowledge known anything against you Blake; you have always acted properly so far as I know.

Blake—Thank you, sir.

Sheriff Naylor was here sworn and produced the depositions on oath of George Blake in the matter of Regina vs. Smith.

The depositions were here read over, and Mr. Bishop testified to the evidence having been given, with the exception of the opening part, in his presence. He also saw Blake sign his name to it. He did not believe that the depositions of the evidence which referred to Mr. Pemberton.

Blake—I made no charge against Mr. Pemberton, I only stated what was told me.

Mr. Pemberton—Please confine yourself to the facts of the case.

Mr. Cary said he had no sufficient evidence before the Court to send the case for trial. The depositions of Blake plainly showed from his own lips that he had received money from certain persons to hand to Mr. Smith, which he himself shared, and which were intended as bribes. He thought he need not occupy the time of the Court any longer, as it was only necessary for him to make out a prima facie case to send the case to a higher Court where those witnesses who had declined to divulge anything would be compelled to answer the questions put to them. It was not necessary to do more than prove what Blake had himself uttered in the witness box.

Blake—I was summoned as a witness, and told that I should not be troubled or annoyed in consequence of anything I might say, and now I am to be dragged up in this manner.

Mr. Cary—Oh, it has nothing to do with me that you are told.

Blake—But it has to do with me. The fact is, you and Mr. Bishop are both retained for Mr. Smith, and this is just to try and keep me from giving evidence against him.

Mr. Cary and Mr. Bishop denied that they were retained for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton said he should offer no remarks, but thought the case should go before the Grand Jury. Blake was accordingly committed for trial.

Blake said he was already under recognition to appear at the Supreme Court in the case of Regina vs. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton agreed to take his own bail in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Supreme Court.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

(FROM A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.)

NANAIMO, V. I., Nov. 3, 1864.

I am glad to see that Nanaimo is now and then brought to the notice of your many readers, although only by means of a "little gossip" from your resident and regular correspondent. But what we want and what will do us good is an occasional editorial on our importance, prospects, or political standing. Now as no one appears able or willing to send any communications worthy of a place in your paper, I suppose Mr. Editor you or your staff were occasionally to write something about Nanaimo. I don't think it would do Victoria any harm, and it certainly would do us good and indirectly Victoria also; you advocate the interests of the entire colony; you are the mouth and tongue of the colony; you are a word or two about us? I have now read a word or two about us in the colony and I do not believe there has been a single leading article in either paper regarding the interests or anything concerning Nanaimo, [our correspondent has not been a very attentive reader of the Colonist,] and you are only depending on a few trival notices and stray statistics to know that such a place exists. There is plenty to write about; I have lately made a tour through the various districts and had indications of agricultural prosperity, although the result of great efforts and perseverance.

In the Mountain District the Harewood coal field stands pre-eminent. There are three farms there on which a great deal of labor has been spent successfully, viz: those belonging to Messrs. Sabiston, Westwood and Francis and Nicholas. The latter were really dense woodmen considering the time they have occupied it. They supply the greater portion of the town with their produce, and I think they find it a profitable business.

Cedar District contains the greatest number of settlers and more capital is invested there. On the flats are the farms of C. S. Nicol, Esq., Dr. Brown, Messrs. Biggs, Jones and York, all of which have had considerable success in improvements. Being principally heavy land, stock raising and gardens are the great considerations, and the alluvial soil is very rich and where not too sandy will last a long time. Farther up the river we came to Mr. Richardson's claim, a promising looking place, which will no doubt remunerate the time and money expended in about nine miles from town) provided the sticks to it, for I found his initials on different stakes all over the country. Beyond this we came to Mr. Ferguson's, who is only a few miles from town. He has a very nice piece of land, and has just gone into a comfortable looking house. Then Mr. Franklyn's farm, a few miles from town, is a beautiful prairie of about 70 acres 30 of which are under cultivation and fenced, surrounded by a great many swamps where 90 tons of hay can easily be cut. He has between 40 and 70 head of cattle, a few sheep and pigs and has decidedly the most business like looking farm around here; considering that it was only commenced in April last one is surprised to see the amount of work done and advanced state of the farm.

There are also a few settlers on Gabriola Island, Departure Bay and Nanoose. The great drawback to our outlying farms is the want of roads. The Victoria and Comox trail is a disgrace to the colony and the only practical roads that do exist have either been made by the company or private individuals.

In your to-day's issue I see an article headed a Road to Nanaimo, and treated in true Victoria style—why should twenty thousand dollars be spent outside of Victoria? The idea is preposterous, the man who proposed such a thing is a traitor to the colony at large, i. e. (Victoria), a hue and cry is raised; and at last we have got an article about Nanaimo. The same short-sighted and petty policy still impregnates the minds of the majority of your community as it ever did. One would suppose that the proposition of the motion was the member for Nanaimo is it is not the first time that he has looked beyond Victoria. He introduced the Harewood Railway Bill within the last year, and is one who I believe has the interest of the entire colony at heart. We are greatly to blame for returning a man to represent us who is entirely engaged in his own mercenary pursuits, and we now begin to feel the consequences. The inhabitants here seem to have no confidence in their member, for he is not entrusted with a single petition or bill. At first he seemed inclined to do something, but what he said was very rude, personal and uncalculated for, when we heard nothing of Mr. Bay-

ley after, till the advertisement of his pack-train to Sooke appeared in the paper.

Mr. Pemberton—Please confine yourself to the facts of the case.

Mr. Cary said he had no sufficient evidence before the Court to send the case for trial. The depositions of Blake plainly showed from his own lips that he had received money from certain persons to hand to Mr. Smith, which he himself shared, and which were intended as bribes. He thought he need not occupy the time of the Court any longer, as it was only necessary for him to make out a prima facie case to send the case to a higher Court where those witnesses who had declined to divulge anything would be compelled to answer the questions put to them. It was not necessary to do more than prove what Blake had himself uttered in the witness box.

Blake—I was summoned as a witness, and told that I should not be troubled or annoyed in consequence of anything I might say, and now I am to be dragged up in this manner.

Mr. Cary—Oh, it has nothing to do with me that you are told.

Blake—But it has to do with me. The fact is, you and Mr. Bishop are both retained for Mr. Smith, and this is just to try and keep me from giving evidence against him.

Mr. Cary and Mr. Bishop denied that they were retained for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton said he should offer no remarks, but thought the case should go before the Grand Jury. Blake was accordingly committed for trial.

Blake said he was already under recognition to appear at the Supreme Court in the case of Regina vs. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton agreed to take his own bail in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Supreme Court.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

(FROM A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.)

NANAIMO, V. I., Nov. 3, 1864.

I am glad to see that Nanaimo is now and then brought to the notice of your many readers, although only by means of a "little gossip" from your resident and regular correspondent. But what we want and what will do us good is an occasional editorial on our importance, prospects, or political standing. Now as no one appears able or willing to send any communications worthy of a place in your paper, I suppose Mr. Editor you or your staff were occasionally to write something about Nanaimo. I don't think it would do Victoria any harm, and it certainly would do us good and indirectly Victoria also; you advocate the interests of the entire colony; you are the mouth and tongue of the colony; you are a word or two about us? I have now read a word or two about us in the colony and I do not believe there has been a single leading article in either paper regarding the interests or anything concerning Nanaimo, [our correspondent has not been a very attentive reader of the Colonist,] and you are only depending on a few trival notices and stray statistics to know that such a place exists. There is plenty to write about; I have lately made a tour through the various districts and had indications of agricultural prosperity, although the result of great efforts and perseverance.

In the Mountain District the Harewood coal field stands pre-eminent. There are three farms there on which a great deal of labor has been spent successfully, viz: those belonging to Messrs. Sabiston, Westwood and Francis and Nicholas. The latter were really dense woodmen considering the time they have occupied it. They supply the greater portion of the town with their produce, and I think they find it a profitable business.

Cedar District contains the greatest number of settlers and more capital is invested there. On the flats are the farms of C. S. Nicol, Esq., Dr. Brown, Messrs. Biggs, Jones and York, all of which have had considerable success in improvements. Being principally heavy land, stock raising and gardens are the great considerations, and the alluvial soil is very rich and where not too sandy will last a long time. Farther up the river we came to Mr. Richardson's claim, a promising looking place, which will no doubt remunerate the time and money expended in about nine miles from town) provided the sticks to it, for I found his initials on different stakes all over the country. Beyond this we came to Mr. Ferguson's, who is only a few miles from town. He has a very nice piece of land, and has just gone into a comfortable looking house. Then Mr. Franklyn's farm, a few miles from town, is a beautiful prairie of about 70 acres 30 of which are under cultivation and fenced, surrounded by a great many swamps where 90 tons of hay can easily be cut. He has between 40 and 70 head of cattle, a few sheep and pigs and has decidedly the most business like looking farm around here; considering that it was only commenced in April last one is surprised to see the amount of work done and advanced state of the farm.

There are also a few settlers on Gabriola Island, Departure Bay and Nanoose. The great drawback to our outlying farms is the want of roads. The Victoria and Comox trail is a disgrace to the colony and the only practical roads that do exist have either been made by the company or private individuals.

In your to-day's issue I see an article headed a Road to Nanaimo, and treated in true Victoria style—why should twenty thousand dollars be spent outside of Victoria? The idea is preposterous, the man who proposed such a thing is a traitor to the colony at large, i. e. (Victoria), a hue and cry is raised; and at last we have got an article about Nanaimo. The same short-sighted and petty policy still impregnates the minds of the majority of your community as it ever did. One would suppose that the proposition of the motion was the member for Nanaimo is it is not the first time that he has looked beyond Victoria. He introduced the Harewood Railway Bill within the last year, and is one who I believe has the interest of the entire colony at heart. We are greatly to blame for returning a man to represent us who is entirely engaged in his own mercenary pursuits, and we now begin to feel the consequences. The inhabitants here seem to have no confidence in their member, for he is not entrusted with a single petition or bill. At first he seemed inclined to do something, but what he said was very rude, personal and uncalculated for, when we heard nothing of Mr. Bay-

ley after, till the advertisement of his pack-train to Sooke appeared in the paper.

Mr. Pemberton—Please confine yourself to the facts of the case.

Mr. Cary said he had no sufficient evidence before the Court to send the case for trial. The depositions of Blake plainly showed from his own lips that he had received money from certain persons to hand to Mr. Smith, which he himself shared, and which were intended as bribes. He thought he need not occupy the time of the Court any longer, as it was only necessary for him to make out a prima facie case to send the case to a higher Court where those witnesses who had declined to divulge anything would be compelled to answer the questions put to them. It was not necessary to do more than prove what Blake had himself uttered in the witness box.

Blake—I was summoned as a witness, and told that I should not be troubled or annoyed in consequence of anything I might say, and now I am to be dragged up in this manner.

Mr. Cary—Oh, it has nothing to do with me that you are told.

Blake—But it has to do with me. The fact is, you and Mr. Bishop are both retained for Mr. Smith, and this is just to try and keep me from giving evidence against him.

Mr. Cary and Mr. Bishop denied that they were retained for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton said he should offer no remarks, but thought the case should go before the Grand Jury. Blake was accordingly committed for trial.

Blake said he was already under recognition to appear at the Supreme Court in the case of Regina vs. Smith.

Mr. Pemberton agreed to take his own bail in the sum of \$500 to appear before the Supreme Court.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

(FROM A RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.)

NANAIMO, V. I., Nov. 3, 1864.

I am glad to see that Nanaimo is now and then brought to the notice of your many readers, although only by means of a "little gossip" from your resident and regular correspondent. But what we want and what will do us good is an occasional editorial on our importance, prospects, or political standing. Now as no one appears able or willing to send any communications worthy of a place in your paper, I suppose Mr. Editor you or your staff were occasionally to write something about Nanaimo. I don't think it would do Victoria any harm, and it certainly would do us good and indirectly Victoria also; you advocate the interests of the entire colony; you are the mouth and tongue of the colony; you are a word or two about us? I have now read a word or two about us in the colony and I do not believe there has been a single leading article in either paper regarding the interests or anything concerning Nanaimo, [our correspondent has not been a very attentive reader of the Colonist,] and you are only depending on a few trival notices and stray statistics to know that such a place exists. There is plenty to write about; I have lately made a tour through the various districts and had indications of agricultural prosperity, although the result of great efforts and perseverance.

In the Mountain District the Harewood coal field stands pre-eminent. There are three farms there on which a great deal of labor has been spent successfully, viz: those belonging to Messrs. Sabiston, Westwood and Francis and Nicholas. The latter were really dense woodmen considering the time they have occupied it. They supply the greater portion of the town with their produce, and I think they find it a profitable business.

Cedar District contains the greatest number of settlers and more capital is invested there. On the flats are the farms of C. S. Nicol, Esq., Dr. Brown, Messrs. Biggs, Jones and York, all of which have had considerable success in improvements. Being principally heavy land, stock raising and gardens are the great considerations, and the alluvial soil is very rich and where not too sandy will last a long time. Farther up the river we came to Mr. Richardson's claim, a promising looking place, which will no doubt remunerate the time and money expended in about nine miles from town) provided the sticks to it, for I found his initials on different stakes all over the country. Beyond this we came to Mr. Ferguson's, who is only a few miles from town. He has a very nice piece of land, and has just gone into a comfortable looking house. Then Mr. Franklyn's farm, a few miles from town, is a beautiful prairie of about 70 acres 30 of which are under cultivation and fenced, surrounded by a great many swamps where 90 tons of hay can easily be cut. He has between 40 and 70 head of cattle, a few sheep and pigs and has decidedly the most business like looking farm around here; considering that it was only commenced in April last one is surprised to see the amount of work done and advanced state of the farm.

There are also a few settlers on Gabriola Island, Departure Bay and Nanoose. The great drawback to our outlying farms is the want of roads. The Victoria and Comox trail is a disgrace to the colony and the only practical roads that do exist have either been made by the company or private individuals.

In your to-day's issue I see an article headed a Road to Nanaimo, and treated in true Victoria style—why should twenty thousand dollars be spent outside of Victoria? The idea is preposterous, the man who proposed such a thing is a traitor to the colony at large, i. e. (Victoria), a hue and cry is raised; and at last we have got an article about Nanaimo. The same short-sighted and petty policy still impregnates the minds of the majority of your community as it ever did. One would suppose that the proposition of the motion was the member for Nanaimo is it is not the first time that he has looked beyond Victoria. He introduced the Harewood Railway Bill within the last year, and is one who I believe has the interest of the entire colony at heart. We are greatly to blame for returning a man to represent us who is entirely engaged in his own mercenary pursuits, and we now begin to feel the consequences. The inhabitants here seem to have no confidence in their member, for he is not entrusted with a single petition or bill. At first he seemed inclined to do something, but what he said was very rude, personal and uncalculated for, when we heard nothing of Mr. Bay-

of education—all these things would come under the supervision of the confederate Legislature, and the then so-called colonial minister in Downing street would have no more right to interfere with our mode of managing them than the man on the moon. Radical enough, is it not?

You must not conclude that this great constitutional reform will be carried nem. con. The L. C. Rouges and some of the Blues are coalescing to oppose it. Their avowed policy is to deny Upper Canada ever a concession, drive us to demand a separation pure et simple, and then they purpose to establish a purely French colony managed after the mode of La Belle France. It would doubtless be a queer place, Lower Canada; it stripped of the other nationalities; that progress would be like the Highland-man's—far every step forward they would take two back. An intelligent, energetic opposition is greatly to be desired. The best government in the world without a healthy opposition would be a degenerate one, a despotism, but mere degenerate resistance is highly to be deprecated. Reports of the speeches of the different delegates delivered at a great banquet at Halifax have just been received, from which it appears that all parties agree in the scheme for a confederation of all the Provinces of British North America. Of course the details are still to settle, but all parties are sanguine, and declare themselves willing to forego all noble and patriotic reform. Among all the speakers at the banquet, Hon. G. Brown bore the palm. He is a most practical speaker, and there are neither apologies for detailing the audience "to a late hour," nor blame to keep it in good humor, but a plain matter-of-fact business address, so plain that "he who reads may read." You will see all the speeches in your exchanges. They are all good.

THE QUEBEC CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Quebec Custom House, a new and stone two story and basement building, with magnificent portico and colonnade looking towards the river, has been completely destroyed by fire. All the books and accounts belonging to the different departments were saved. The building was insured for \$24,000. It was one of the most ornamental buildings in the city, and cost, I suppose, four times the amount insured for, and is a great provincial loss. There was a great amount of vandalism displayed—smashing out windows and throwing mirrors and other such ware out on the street to save them from being burned.

FIRE IN THE ESPERANDE.

The stables of Major Knight was also burned, destroying three horses, carriages, harness, and 800 bundles of hay. The agonising cries of the poor animals awoke the Hon. Mr. Caschou, who gave the alarm, and the fire was prevented from spreading.

SAD TRAGEDY AT TILSONBURG.

On Tuesday the village of Tilsonburg was startled by a report that Mr. Ira Weeks had been accidentally shot by Miss Nancy Turner. As both parties were well known, being descendants of two of the oldest settlers in Dereham, the excitement was very great. The report unfortunately turned out to be too true. On Tuesday the deceased bought some powder and shot and took it to Mr. Turner's house, as he and Mr. Tilson Turner were going to hunt together. Deceased took dinner at Mr. Turner's. After dinner he and Miss Turner sat chatting on the lounge in the dining room. The package of shot fell on the floor and some of it was spilled. Miss T. left the room, deceased reclined on the lounge, and Mr. Tilson Turner commenced gathering up the shot. While thus employed he heard deceased say, laughingly, "let her ficker!" and almost instantaneously heard a gun fired and his sister scream; on looking up he saw Mr. Weeks fall from the lounge with the blood streaming from his head. Mr. Turner sprang to his feet, laid Mr. Weeks on the lounge, and ran to look after his sister when he found her lying on the parlor floor, and saw his sister running across the fields, screaming and tearing her hair. He ran to procure assistance, but it was of no avail, as Mr. Weeks died immediately after receiving the shot. The unfortunate young man was shot in the head, the ball entering at the angle of the mouth, passing through his head and lodging in the window frame. Miss Turner is in a fearfully distressed state. Fears are entertained that reason is gone. What adds poignancy to this sad affair is that the two were to be married this fall.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

(The report of the Quebec conference has already been laid before our readers by telegraph—Ed.)

Without doubt this is the most important question ever discussed in any British colony. So weighty and multifarious, so grave and so one with the interests involved, that every able man of the province must be called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance. An impression appears to be generally felt that our Canadian brethren are to be generally called upon to feel its importance.

Each Province to retain its own government.

mentally as it is now constituted; the number of members in the several Legislatures may, without detriment to the local interest, be reduced; the governor would cease to be a servant of the Crown—he would be elected by the people, paid by them, and accountable to them for his conduct; the expenses of the civil list, and those entailed by a Provincial Army and Navy would devolve upon their means and population; each Province should provide for the payment of its own debts, and one Province not to be taxed for another's debt; each to contribute its proportion towards the expenses of the Central Government and Central Parliament, in which the Provinces are represented. Whether the representation will be regulated by area or population, or whether each Province, as small as well as the large, will be entitled to send the same number is a matter of detail which can only be settled by the separate Provincial Legislatures (fudge), or by future conventions. England's connection with the Viceroys to preside over the deliberations of the United Government, he would have no power to check local legislation in any way. He could not suppress the action of the Federal Legislature, unless it interfered with imperial interests. All matters relating to internal trade, commerce, and military defences, railways, currency, postal regulations, light-houses, settlement, wild lands, land tenure, where they possess a provincial character, uniformity in the system

There are six members to be elected for the Legislative Council this fall for Upper Canada, but there is not much interest felt by the public in these matters at present. Politics are at a discount in the Upper Province. Hon. Mr. McMillan, M. L. C., for the Sauguen district, declines to contest the division. I don't think any other of the candidates are to be opposed. Colonel Haultain has been returned for the county of Peterborough—a good

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The present aspect of Europe is one of unusual placidity. After the storm of the late summer...

There are two martyrs in the community—real, genuine martyrs—the one a martyr to faith...

Two Indians named Quaquimot and Stahhal, belonging to the Chinaman tribe, were arraigned with Tuk-ohi-co-mat...

The jury, after retiring, returned a verdict of guilty against the two men, and acquitted the woman.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Our Port Angeles correspondent sends us the following: I am sorry to have to note the rather sudden death of a poor but hard working farmer...

WRIGHT'S NEW ROAD.—Travellers from Cariboo inform us that the new road from Cottonwood to Mouth of Quesnelle is a splendid piece of workmanship...

THE ARMY.—The Earl de Grey to receive value of breech-loading rifles...

NOTES ON EARTHQUAKES.

So far as modern times are concerned, Iceland, the western coast of Spain and Portugal, the south of Italy and the Levant, have been the only portions of Europe where seriously destructive earthquakes have taken place.

As the times when earthquakes happen in the greatest numbers, there are but two facts which can be stated positively. The first is very singular, namely, that the greater part of the earthquakes which have been recorded occur...

History also seems to point to something like a rule for the recurrence of serious and numerous earthquakes somewhat after the middle of each successive century.

VICTORIA, 11th November, 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I have read with some regret a short paragraph, which I suppose I ought to dignify with the name of an article in the Vancouver Times of this evening, headed "The Proclamation of Indemnity."

With regard to the statement in the Evening Express that I attended to assist Mr. Cary and Mr. Bishop, who appeared to prosecute Sergeant Blake, I beg to give my most unqualified denial to the statement, which, so far as regards myself, is entirely untrue.

STITCH, STITCH, STITCH!—A terrible story has been related this week to the Coroner for West Widdowess. Mr. H. J. Carey, lately a paper manufacturer of Maidenhead, came to London, having apparently failed in business.

COD FISHING.—The schooner Nonpareil is on her way down from a cod fishing expedition to the north. She put into Nanaimo last Wednesday.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

TOYS! TOYS!! IMPORTANT NEWS.

Mr. S. ZINN TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING the inhabitants of Victoria that he is constantly receiving direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of...

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF All Kinds of Toys!

Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent less than any other house in the colony.

Kendall's Amboline THE GREAT Unequalled Preparation FOR RESTORING, INVIGORATING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR!

HELLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption.

PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR, PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON! Has been used with great success in curing Dyspepsia.

GENERAL DEBILITY, TONIC & ALTERATIVE MEDICINE. The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that it is not possible to do justice to its merits in a few lines.

"CONSTITUTION WATER," THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE Bladder! Kidneys!! Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, GENUINE DEBILITY, &c

CONSTITUTION WATER. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature or impaired by sickness, the untraced and relaxed organization is at once retrace, revived, and built up.

MALES & FEMALES Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back, and through your hips? CONSTITUTION WATER will relieve you like magic.

Government Gazette. PERSONS DESIRING TO BE SUPPLIED with the Government Gazette at their residences will please leave address at the office of this paper.



PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR, PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON! Has been used with great success in curing Dyspepsia.

GENERAL DEBILITY, TONIC & ALTERATIVE MEDICINE. The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that it is not possible to do justice to its merits in a few lines.

"CONSTITUTION WATER," THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE Bladder! Kidneys!! Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, GENUINE DEBILITY, &c

CONSTITUTION WATER. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature or impaired by sickness, the untraced and relaxed organization is at once retrace, revived, and built up.

MALES & FEMALES Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back, and through your hips? CONSTITUTION WATER will relieve you like magic.

Government Gazette. PERSONS DESIRING TO BE SUPPLIED with the Government Gazette at their residences will please leave address at the office of this paper.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

THE KOOTENAY REPORT.

The report of Mr. Birch, the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, on the Kootenay country, we at length place before our readers. It is evident from this document that the trail by way of Rook Creek is not the one which will enable the traders of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to compete with their American neighbors.

By a letter in the Columbian from one of the exploring party by Kamloops Lake we have so far the assurance that the route to the Columbia river via Yale is one easily traversed. The exploring party had reached the Columbia all right and were about to test its navigable capacity.

From Yale, the land travel will be only 170 miles, 110 of which, as we have said, is already a good wagon road, leaving, therefore, but sixty to be made. The water communication will be a little over 300 miles. It is evident, therefore, if we can only be certain that the Columbia is navigable for the stretch alluded to, that we can lay even Oregon provisions down cheaper at the Kootenay mines than the Oregon traders can themselves.

The report of Mr. Birch throws much additional light on the Kootenay country, and gives us the pleasing assurance that the heads of the Government of British Columbia are intent on finding out for themselves the nature of the mines and the routes best adapted to secure their trade.

and gives us the pleasing assurance that the heads of the Government of British Columbia are intent on finding out for themselves the nature of the mines and the routes best adapted to secure their trade.

GRAND VICE-REGAL BALL AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ball given by His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., far eclipsed anything of the kind ever undertaken in either colony, and requires more than a passing notice.

The invitations to the ball were generally extended to residents in and around New Westminster and the up river towns as well as to officers of the army and navy on this station, and many of the officials, members of the Legislature and prominent residents on this island.

The Fidelity brought a few invited guests from Nanaimo. At about half-past eight the capacious ball room began to fill. His Excellency Governor Seymour, in the handsome uniform of the Service, attended by the Honorable A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary, D. C. Maunsell, Esquire, Private Secretary, and accompanied by Governor Kennedy, Mrs. and the Misses Kennedy, Admiral the Hon. J. Dorman and Mr. Dorman, Captain Sullivan, R. N., Lieut. Sir Lambton Lorraine, R. N., and other distinguished visitors at Government House, was in waiting to receive the guests, who numbered probably about 200.

The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and continued until midnight when the doors of the supper room were thrown open disclosing one of the most elegant and tastefully arranged tables that we have seen at any private entertainment. In the midst of innumerable delicacies rose a magnificent silver chased candelabrum which was the object of universal admiration.

ROUTE TO KOOTENAY.

The British Columbian has received a letter, written by a member of the expedition under Mr. Tanner, which left Yale on the 23rd of October for the purpose of exploring for a route to the Kootenay country, from which we make the following extract.

The waters of Lakes Kamloops and Shuswap and the river connecting them are navigable for ordinary river steamers from Vancouver's Ferry at the foot of Lake Kamloops to the head of Lake Shuswap, a distance of about 120 miles.

From Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River a wagon road can be built over the divide we followed, the summit of which is from 1,500 to 1,700 feet above the level of the lake, and at the time we crossed was covered with snow from one to two feet in depth for a distance of about two miles on each side of the divide or summit. The snow has fallen very recently, and is fast disappearing again.

The length of the wagon road would be from 40 to 45 miles, and the summit of the divide about 15 miles from the Columbia River.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON KOOTENAY.

From the British Columbia Government Gazette we obtain the following report of the late official trip to the Kootenay country by Mr. Colonial Secretary Birch:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New Westminster, 31st October, 1864.

SIR.—I have the honor to report to you my return from visiting the Kootenay District. I much regret that my absence has been prolonged beyond the time I had anticipated, in consequence of the far greater distance of the Mining portion of that District from the town of Hope than I had been led to expect from the reports that had reached New Westminster before my departure.

Leaving Hope on the 2nd September, in company with the Hon. Mr. Esch, we crossed the Cascade range to Princeton, a distance of 75 miles, in 3 days, and following the beautiful valley of the Similkameen, we reached the custom house at Osoyoos on the 8th of September.

From Osoyoos we proceeded by way of Rook Creek where we found all Chinese men and 5 white men employed in mining on the lower portion of the stream. The latter were taking out from 6 to 8 dollars a day to the hand, and from information I was enabled to gather on the spot it only requires an index of miners to develop the resources of this once famous creek.

After leaving this we followed the N-why-ahpit-kwu, or Kettle river, as far as Boundary creek, where we left the old Colville trail and proceeded by the new Hudson Bay Company's trail, which continues through British territory and after some 15 miles strikes the old trail again on the Grande Prairie. With the exception of a very few miles the entire route from Rook Creek lies through a fine rolling prairie country, thinly wooded and abounding in bunch grass.

The Grande Prairie is a magnificent level, a breadth of some 15 miles in length by 3 in breadth, admirably adapted for grazing and agriculture; it is almost encircled by the Kettle river, the banks of which for some distance on either side consist of a deep rich soil.

My intention was to have continued on the new trail to Fort Shepherd, without passing into American territory, but on learning from the Indians whom we met on the Grande Prairie that the trail from Fort Shepherd to the Kootenay lake was extremely rough and bad for horses, I deemed it prudent to proceed to Fort Shepherd by way of Colville, where I was enabled to have some of the horses, which had become foot sore, properly shod at the United States barracks, through the kindness of the officer in command of the garrison.

At a delay of two days at Colville we started for Fort Shepherd, a newly established trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, situated in a wild and barren spot, some two miles northward of the Boundary Line, and forty miles from Colville.

As the trail at present exists it would be impossible for packers to pass through this portion without carrying food for the animals. There is good feed about 12 miles from Fort Shepherd and again at the Summit of the mountains, which form the divide between the valleys between the valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. The distance from the first feed to the summit is 24 miles, and again from the summit to the Kootenay some 26 miles must be passed over without finding sufficient grass for more than one pack-train.

We struck the Kootenay river about four miles from the upper end of the great Kootenay or Flatbow lake. This portion of the valley is quite level and composed of rich alluvial soil, and much resembles that of Pitt river at this season, abounding as it does in swamp grass and rank vegetation; it is evidently one continuous tract during the earlier period of the year. The river itself is broad, steep and sluggish.

The Kootenay Indians are by far the finest specimens of the race that I have yet seen, and are among the few tribes remaining that have not been demoralized by contamination with the white man. I believe with few exceptions they have become converts to Christianity, and it was a pleasing sight to see the Chief of the tribe, who accompanied me on my road for some days, kneel down before each feast and thank God for his daily bread. They appeared much pleased with the few presents which I made them of needles, fish-hooks and tobacco, and during the time that we were within the district of the eastern tribes we were generally followed by a large cavendish. A large number were encamped in the valley at their fishing grounds; they were very friendly, and rendered us every assistance in helping to swim our horses and cross our baggage over the Kootenay river; this we accomplished with safety, usually parallel with the Boundary Line, having travelled some twenty miles up the valley after leaving the newly made trail.

On leaving the river we were obliged to diverge some 10 miles into American territory when we joined the Lewiston and Walla Walla trail, which follows up the Mooyie river to the Lake, from which the river takes its rise, through a thickly timbered and somewhat mountainous country,

where we found it very difficult to find food for our horses.

From these lakes to the mines, a distance of about 40 miles, the country again opens out, and nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery as we now approached the Rocky Mountains.

We arrived at the mines on the 26th day from Hope, and I cannot estimate the distance travelled over in this period at less than 200 miles, though in this it should be remembered that I include the detour of 30 miles, which I made by way of Colville.

I found about 700 men resident at the mines, and I was informed that at least 300 were out prospecting in the neighborhood; but although numerous reports of new and extensive discoveries reached the creek daily during my stay, I could obtain no information sufficiently authentic to place any credence in.

The mining is therefore at present entirely confined to one creek, called by the miners "Wild Horse Creek," which takes its rise within the confines of the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Kootenay river, northward of the 50th parallel of Latitude. The creek is at present worked for about 4 miles, commencing some two miles from its junction with the Kootenay. I visited most of the claims, and found them all paying well, and with few exceptions, the entire community appeared well satisfied with the laws to which they were subjected.

At the time of my arrival, 50 sluice companies were at work, employing from 5 to 25 men, and taking out from \$300 to \$1000 per diem.

One hundred rockers were averaging from 2 oz. to 6 oz. per diem.

Eight companies have commenced running tunnels, into the side of the hill, but the Gold Hill Company was the only one sufficiently advanced to become remunerative; this company was taking out nearly an ounce "to the hand" per diem.

Four shafts were being sunk in the bed of the creek, but at the time of my departure no satisfactory results had been obtained, although all parties interested seemed confident of success.

Seventy men were employed in constructing a large upper ditch, some 5 miles in length, which was expected would be completed early in the present month, when more than 100 hill claims, which were lying over for want of water, would commence work. The few hill claims at present working are found to be richer than the bed of the creek, the opening of the ditch is therefore looked forward to with much interest.

Laborers were receiving \$7 a day, and the price of provisions enable them to live well for \$1 50 per diem.

A town of no inconsiderable size has already sprung up upon the creek. Four restaurants are established; the rate of charges for regular boarders average \$14 to \$15 per week. Numerous substantial stores have been erected. A large brewery had also been established, and had commenced working.

Great uncertainty prevails as to the period at which the winter fairy sets in, but it was expected that the severe frosts would not commence before November, and it was therefore the intention of Mr. Haynes to allow all claims to lie over from the 1st Nov. to 1st May.

From the number of log huts in course of construction, it is estimated that from 300 to 400 persons will winter at the mines. The gold taken from these mines is considered by the traders to equal the best Californian gold. The price at which it passes current on the creek is \$18 the ounce, and packers going down are glad to purchase at that rate.

I was very anxious to obtain some approximate return of the amount of gold taken from the creek during the season, but I found it impossible to do so. Careful accounts are kept by the miners of the receipts and disbursements for the week, but as each Sunday comes round the division of profits is made, or more properly speaking, there is a general square up, after which all accounts to that date are destroyed.

The camp is well supplied with all the necessaries of life. I enclose a list of prices of the chief articles.

It is confidently expected by the traders that there will be a rush of from 10,000 to 15,000 miners from the Boise country in the spring, and large supplies are still being sent down to the mines. On our return we met ten and twelve heavily laden pack trains daily. The entire supplies are at present packed up from Lewiston, Walla-Walla, Wallula, and Umatilla Landing, in Washington Territory, United States of Oregon. The cattle came direct from Salt Lake City, and are some of the finest I have ever seen.

The distances from these places are as follows: Wild Horse Creek to Lewiston.....342 miles. Do. do. to Walla-Walla.....408 do. Do. do. to Wallula.....438 do. Do. do. to Umatilla Landing.....453 do.

The present charges for packing from these places range from 20s to 24c per lb.

A trail through British territory, either by way of the Shuswap or Grande Prairie, cannot I think exceed 400 miles. The merchants of this Colony need therefore have little fear of being able to compete with the American merchants, when it is remembered to what enormously high tariff American goods are now subject.

Mr. Haynes had collected a large amount of revenues, considering the short time that he had been resident in the district. I found his Treasury to consist of an old portmanteau, which he zealously guarded by night and day, in the log hut in which he is at present living.

At the urgent request of Mr. Haynes I received him a portion of his responsibilities, by taking over some 75lbs. weight of gold. This I brought down with me, and have safely deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. It is an interesting incident for Mr. Evans, Mr. Bushby, and myself to remember that we were the first Gold Escort direct from the Rocky Mountains to the seaboard of the Colony.

We left the mines on the 1st of October, and I much regretted that time would not allow of my returning by some other route than the one I had already travelled over, as I feel very confident that for many reasons it is not the one to be adopted by the Government.

Since my return to New Westminster I have had that a surveying party has already started, by way of Kamloops and the Shuswap Lake. They will doubtless follow the

Indian trail, and strike the Columbia near the Arrow Lakes; but before any decision is arrived at in the matter, I am very anxious that the portion of the country lying between the Grande Prairie and the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers should be explored.

I am told by Mr. A. McDonald, who is resident at the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Colville, and who is well known as an experienced hunter, that, striking nearly due north from the Grand Prairie, there is a low divide, the commencement of which we could plainly distinguish, by which you are enabled to reach the Columbia with great ease, nearly opposite to the Kootenay River.

The entire country from Princeton to the Grande Prairie, a distance of some 160 miles, is almost free from timber; it abounds in food for cattle; the trail throughout is excellent, and with the exception of a small distance on the Similkameen, no expenditure would be required in improving it, and indeed little would be required in making the same into a wagon road.

The exploration of the short distance, I have referred to might easily be accomplished during the winter months, and if found feasible might be opened out in a very short time. I would therefore suggest for your consideration that Mr. Haynes be at once empowered to expend a small sum on this work.

I have little of sufficient interest to report relative to our return journey, which would excuse me for continuing this already lengthy report; we arrived at Hope in 24 days from Wild Horse Creek, having experienced most lovely weather; we had only to record two wet days throughout the whole period of our absence, and nothing can exceed the charms of this climate for a camp life.

We found game abundant over the whole trail, and were enabled without difficulty or delay, to keep the camp well supplied, though I must own that on occasions we had descended so low in the game list as to eat porcupine with a relish.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my sense of the admirable manner in which Mr. Haynes has carried out his duties under most difficult circumstances; arriving as he did with only one constable to assist him, among a body of 1500 miners from the adjoining territories, many of whom were known to be utterly regardless of law and order; he found them banded together making their own laws and meting out their own ideas of justice; each man, as many have owned to me carrying his life in his hands.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedt. servant, ARTHUR N. BRON. His Excellency Frederick Seymour.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.—A History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley.—We have received from the agent, Mr. Venn, who is in Victoria making a personal call upon the inhabitants, the first volume of the above work. It is a well printed octavo book, illustrated by miniature portraits of the members of the Northern and Southern Cabinets, the celebrated generals of both sides, and the eminent opponents of the slave power, besides diagrams of battle fields, naval actions and places of historic interest. As a record of the political events of America since 1776 it promises to be the standard work. Certainly no man is better able to give a clear and succinct account of the warring political elements which culminated in the present rebellion than Horace Greeley. The work is appropriately dedicated to "John Bright, British Commoner and Christian Statesman, the friend of my country, because the friend of mankind." Mr. Greeley does not intend to publish the second and concluding volume until the contest is over. The difficulties of writing impartially and at the same time readable history have been with the best of men almost insuperable, and we cannot expect a man, who has been the most steadfast and persistent opponent of the slave power on the American continent, to be entirely free from prejudice in his narration of past and current events in connection with the slave states. Mr. Greeley, however, brings with him to the task a honesty of purpose and a clear intellect—attributes which will make his work infinitely superior to any other book of the kind that is already published. "I shall," says the author, "endeavor to show that while this war has been signalized by some deeds disgraceful to human nature, the general behavior of the combatants has not been calculated to do honor even to the men who, though fearfully misguided, are still our countrymen, and to exalt the prestige of the American name." To sum up the subject of the work in Horace Greeley's own words, it is "How we got into the war for the Union, and how we get out of it."

List of Prices at Wild Horse Creek.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Beans, Bacon, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Beef, Mutton, Candles, Tobacco, Gun Boots, and Knee Boots.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our news from the seat of war is gradually becoming devoid of excitement. The Presidential election approached, the belligerent feelings of both Federal and Confederate, for on the issue of bloodless battle, both parties know or peace will depend. While the South are viewing with bated breath the political throes of the Northern States, hoping, with all the fervor of a poet that have tasted in such unmeasured ties the horrors of a devastating war, McClellan will be the choice of the anti-slavery party of the North, causing the success of their great cause, cause of humanity, however paradoxical may appear, on the return of Lincoln the continuation of the war. In the time, Grant still pushes "on to Rio He is not advancing so rapidly to the London Times desires; still his are scarcely slower than those of W before St. Sebastian or of the allies of Sebastopol. Hood is again three Sherman's communications, and She again forced to keep his troops spread the long line of railway between Atlanta and Chattanooga. There is abundance of the intelligence of startling operations they may be taken as simply electric sensations. They are not, however, Lincoln manufacture; for we find the lion of false statements about the war, and so important that Lincoln is obliged to come forward and declare his truthfulness. The principal of these trifling rumors is that Sherman has evacuated Atlanta. On the other side, he has remarkable piece of strategy attributed Grant of allowing his antagonist to do many reinforcements as possible in order a Federal trap might be sprung to on a whole Confederate army under Lee authority of this new feature in the movements is a Doctor of Divinity, Ross. Apart from these novelties, that the Confederate ram Albemarle has been blown up by a Federal torpedo boat in the North Carolina waters.

From England the news is equally of special interest. The telegrams from New York announce the death of the Duke of Newcastle, who had been laboring under a serious malady for the last nine months. Duke, although a man of no pre-eminence, has nevertheless figured large in the Councils of the nation. He has an important position of Secretary of War, and his death is a severe blow to the Government. His death is a severe blow to the Government. His death is a severe blow to the Government.

California. Horse town, Shasta county, has been destroyed by fire. In San Francisco it is asserted that Brannan has made a bet of \$10,000 that Lincoln will get ten thousand more votes than McClellan in the State. He claims that Lincoln will get ten thousand more votes than McClellan in the State. He claims that Lincoln will get ten thousand more votes than McClellan in the State.

Another heavy shipment of tea for China yesterday, carried off \$40,000 worth of tea. There are 1,000 chests of tea valued at nearly \$75,000 more. It carries 200 Chinamen as passenger. The majority of the people of the State have little idea of the extent and importance of the trade between this port and China, which extends to many millions of dollars a year. There are entire blocks in this city of Chinese merchants who trade exclusively in goods imported from that coast who do an enormous amount of business. The proposed line of steam between this port and China ever be established, it would increase the business on the nearly threefold, and add millions to the national treasury.

Whalers in port.—There is a larger number of whaling vessels in port at present than have ever before. They continue to arrive every day. The bark Mercury, Coral and Day arrived, and more were in sight. There are twenty-four in the harbor, and they bring an aggregate of 14,000 barrels of oil and 100,000 pounds of whalebone. The largest number of such vessels ever before at one time would not much exceed half a dozen.

The Commodore.—It is expected that the Commodore, now nearly completed, will be launched during the spring months, between the 15th and 18th of next month.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, November 15, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our news from the seat of war has been gradually becoming devoid of excitement as the Presidential election approached.

McDonald, who is Company's Fort known as an exciting nearly due to the fact that he is a very anxious man.

California. Horetown, Shasta county, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Another Heavy Shipment of Texas Iron Ore. The bark Oratio, which sailed for China yesterday, carried off \$400,000 in treasure.

Whalers in Port. There is a large number of whaling vessels in port at present, and they continue to arrive every day.

The Columbia near the junction of the Rivers should be...

Later from the East.

Dates to Nov. 4.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Tribune's correspondent on the left of the Army of the Potomac, on the 30th, says...

The Charleston Mercury of the 23d says: There is a movement in that vicinity to breach Atlanta from Sherman, and intimates that it will not be done by a column of 60,000 or 100,000.

General Joe Johnson is living in retirement at Macon.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A party of guerrillas, on Monday night last, attacked a company of colored troops near Ocatink and were repulsed.

Washington, Nov. 2.—On Thursday night an attack was made on the battery at this place. At midnight a party of raiders entered the city from the rear, and when challenged immediately fired on the sentinel who returned the fire.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Post's special says the slaves get free yesterday in Baltimore in pursuance to the order of Court under the new constitution are numerous.

Washington, R. I., Nov. 1.—The steamer Goodspeed, from Boston to Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled here.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Information has just been received that the rebels have captured the gunboat Madine at Fort Homan, Ky. No particulars.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Dr. Ross, a clergyman in North Carolina, says the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Virginia, are alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized and abundantly able to protect themselves.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

New York, Nov. 2.—A Hampton Road correspondent gives an account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle.

Lieut. Cushing discovered pieces of floating timber belonging to the ram. The light of a number of camp fires were plainly to be seen.

Lieut. Cushing swam down the river for half a mile and reached the shore. At daylight he crawled through the swamp, within speaking distance of the enemy's works, and having feared that the Albemarle had been put off for our lines, 18 miles distant, he then reached in safety.

Odessa, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A large number of men have arrived from the island above this place. A raid is supposed imminent. Men and arms have been sent for.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Democratic Convention here passed resolutions supporting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and pledged to support a war man.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Gold in New York on the 3d, 229@235. Greenbacks 45.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Telegraph line down beyond this place to-day.

At the request of the remains of the two prisoners burned to death at the destruction of the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, it was proved that the building had been prior to its sale to the Government on fire five times from radical defects in construction.

Major Cornish, of London, C. W., was charged with bigamy, but acquitted from want of evidence.—Father Chiniay is again in Canada collecting for his school.—Mr. E. W. Leonard, one of the oldest inhabitants of Essequippi, C. W., committed suicide when temporarily insane.—In a drunken quarrel, near Stratford, two women were killed.—A little girl, aged about six years, residing with her parents in the township of Egremont, C. W., died from the effects of drinking a large quantity of whisky, which it is to be presumed, the child took by mistake.—Three sailors, on the train from Quebec, discovered that they were being trapped for the Federal army, stopped at Sherbrooke, and were followed by the recruiting agent, who snapped a pistol at the head of one of them.—The wife of a postmaster in Upper Canada has been fined \$50 for reading an unsealed letter.—A beggar, without legs, was taken before the police magistrate at Toronto, to whom he admitted that he was worth \$5,000.—The Three Rivers Inquirer says: "The recent rains have done much damage to the outstanding grain crops in this district. The frost of Tuesday night has killed the potatoes and corn in many localities.—The Provincial Exhibition in Hamilton this week, is one of the best yet held. The number of entries is 6,138 to 4,338 last year.

Montreal.—An Upper Canada merchant was detected in stealing a parcel of gloves whilst making wholesale purchases; he appears to have been in the habit of purloining when buying goods in this city; he was allowed to go unpunished.—Notwithstanding the Grand Trunk Railway Company have agreed to carry wood, the price has gone up. It is selling at \$8 50 a cord. The poor this winter.... The cold weather has made a wonderful change in the health of the citizens; from 130 deaths per week the mortality has decreased to 53, but strange to say, there were as many deaths last week amongst Protestants as in the most unhealthy period.... The Grand Trunk Company has given \$2,000 to the General Hospital, and promises to subscribe \$400 a year, in return for the care and attention paid to the sufferers by the accident at the Belair.... The Canadian Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic has 4,000 members in this city; the subscription fee is 25 cents.... Business is very brisk. The auction sales were well attended by Upper Canada buyers. There is not the least danger of a financial crisis at present.

Rich Cariboo Strikers.—Mr. Thos. Swinton, who left Cariboo on the 25th October, informs us that the reported rich strike made by the Saw Mill Company, on Conklin's Gulch, is perfectly true. On the 20th the claim prospect as high as \$27 to the pan, in small gold. On the 21st they washed out about \$247 to eight buckets of dirt. Their shaft, which is the deepest in Cariboo, is now 117 feet. The strike was made on the bed rock about 20 feet from the shaft. The lead appears to run from the Eriason through the Saw Mill ground into the Aurora, there forming as is now believed a second channel. On Stout's Gulch, below the Conklin Company, the Floyd Company struck thirty ounces on the same day as the strike was made in the Saw Mill claim. The Saw Mill Company have worked most industriously since the spring at a heavy outlay and deserve some reward for their industry. The largest washing up of the Aurora Company was on the 24th, when the claim yielded 612 ounces of gold.

Many flags in the city were yesterday half-masted as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Halsey, of the firm of Bowman & Halsey, whose death was announced yesterday forenoon, from paralysis. Deceased had long been an invalid.

Canada. Halifax, Oct. 27.—The Canada from Liverpool the 15th, and Queenstown the 16th, has arrived.

A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex county, on the 11th, in charge of officers of the United States frigate Niagara, which vessel had seized her on suspicion of having conspired to run the blockade. The Niagara was in company with a steamer, the steamer Sacramento was also off New Haven proceeding down the channel.

The owner of the blockade runner Laurel, publishes a letter denying the statement that Semmes had sailed in his new vessel as stated, and ridicules the idea that the little steamer Ranger, of less than 100 tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer Laurel, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

It is reported from Africa that Jules Gerard, the lion hunter, was drowned while crossing a river.

Engagements occurred between the French troops and the Arabian insurgents in Algeria on the 29th and 30th of September, resulting in 800 Arabs being killed and wounded, and the loss of over 100 French soldiers.

The captured Spanish steamer was stopped on the 10th of Isle of Wight by the steamer Niagara and Sacramento, who brought her up and anchored her off the coast until the night of the 12th, when the vessel was released and proceeded to her destination, which is reported to be Matamoros.

The rebel cruiser Florio was spoken September 24 deg. west.

A material reduction in the British army is reported for next year.

Advices from Batavia announce that the Dutch were engaged in a war with the natives of Java.

The London Times has an editorial favouring the proposed confederation of the British provinces, on account of the powerful military strength of the United States.

Canada. [DATE TO OCTOBER 1st.] The Canadian authorities have got orders to arrest the desperadoes who captured the two steamers on Lake Erie. They were engaged in the piratical deed. The plot was to capture steamers, sink the Michigan, free the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroy Sandusky.—The Beloit catastrophe is estimated to cost the Grand Trunk Railway Co. \$250,000 for compensation.—At the inquest on the remains of the two prisoners burned to death at the destruction of the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, it was proved that the building had been prior to its sale to the Government on fire five times from radical defects in construction.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!



Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this ointment is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and strictly attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, where all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied, at bed times with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a true friend.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicinal agents be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases. After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and specific cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruptions may be driven out more freely than before, which should be promoted, perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and all inflammation, the worst cases yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Mercurial, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature as the blood impure, the liver and stomach becoming much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS'S. Worcestershire Sauce. Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CAUTION. Beware of cheap imitations. The public are cautioned against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

Drugs and Chemicals. George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of...

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, and other medicinal preparations. Pharmacia Preparations, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus.

Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles. Capsules of Cod-liver, Chlorella, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Remedial Medicines.

Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application. Parties intending through Agents are requested to give decided preference to their orders as they are placed in the hands of...

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY. Agents for VICTORIA, Y.M.

